19. *E. linariata* Fabr. A very pretty little moth, which must be bred to obtain the best results. Fortunately, this is of the utmost ease. Just make certain that any particular clump of *Linaria vulgaris* has a larva or two on its flowers and then pick a bunch. This should provide all that the reasonable collector should require. When I say "reasonable", I mean a collector who does not amass long series of specimens of a species, all of which look exactly the same. I, myself, think that a selected series of 5 ♂ and 5 ♀ can provide all that is necessary, both scientifically and aesthetically, for most pug species. And that is what I show. It also meets spatial, and hence expense, requirements.

(*To be continued*)

Further Observations on the Coleophora milvipennis Group. — I read with great interest Colonel Emmet's illuminating paper on *Coleophora adjectella* H.-S. and his review of the *milvipennis* group in Britain.

On 21st May 1980 he took me to a wood near Barton Mills, Suffolk, to find cases of what we both hoped would be *C. alnifoliae* Barasch on birch. Many were found, and moths duly emerged in the latter half of June. Examination of the female genitalia show that these are *C. milvipennis* Zell. It appears therefore, that at least in this locality, *milvipennis* need not complete its feeding in the autumn, but does so in the spring and early summer. Doubt must also be cast on the theory that *alnifoliae* can feed on birch; and perhaps Karsholt and Schmidt Neilsen are correct in stating that it only feeds on alder.

In Portsmouth there are thriving colonies of both *C. limosipennella* Dup. and *C. badiipennella* Dup. Their habits seem to differ from the observations made by Colonel Emmet. Here cases of *badiipennella* make their appearance, the larvae feeding on young leaves of elm in late April and early May, the moths emerging in early June; so at least some are not fully fed by the autumn. In late May and June *C. limosipennella* can be found, the larvae making their chracteristically large mines, and these produce moths at the end of June and in July. This latter observation is confirmed by Heckford who found cases of *limosipennella* at Heyshott, Sussex, in mid-June 1980 which produced moths in July of the same year. What is not yet clear is whether these are feeding in their third year, thus supporting the view that it has a two-year cycle, or whether they are in their second year, therefore, at least in the very South of England, having a one-year cycle. — J. R. Langmaid, 56 Festing Road, Southsea, Hants.

Late Appearances, 1980. — In spite of the cool summer and autumn, I saw a ♂ Green-veined White (*Pieris napi* L.) on October 29th and a ♀ Meadow Brown (*Maniola jurtina* L.) on November 2nd, both in good condition, here in South Devon. — A. Archer-Lock, 4 Glenwood Road, Mannamead, Plymouth, Devon.